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house or lodging house and the proprietor of every lodging house or hotel to report forthwith to the department of health all known facts in regard to any person who died in any such house or hotel under his charge suffering from any of the following infectious or contagious diseases: Measles, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, chickenpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague, whooping cough, erysipelas, cerebrospinal meningitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, within 24 hours after the death of such person."

SEC. 3. Section 1416-3 of the statutes is amended to read:

"SEC. 1416-3. It shall be the duty of every person having knowledge of the existence of any person afflicted with any one of the following infectious or contagious diseases, to wit, measles, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague, whooping cough, yellow fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, chickenpox, erysipelas, acute anterior poliomyelitis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, or has reason to believe that any person is so afflicted, to at once report to the health department of such town, incorporated village, or city all facts in regard to the case, and no person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance, inspection, or examination of any building or house, or the occupants thereof, by the health officer, commissioner of health, or his assistants, of such town, incorporated village, or city, or any officers of such department, when investigating a reported case of one of the infectious or contagious diseases above specified, as existing in such house or dwelling, nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct, mutilate, or tear down any notices of such department posted in or on any premises within such municipality."

#### **Quarantine of Communicable Diseases. (Chap. 444, Act June 9, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Sections 1416-15 and 1416-17 of the statutes are amended to read:

"SEC. 1416-15. Whenever a health officer shall know, suspect, or be informed of the existence of any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, it shall be the duty of such health officer, or deputy, to at once examine such case, or cases of alleged communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. The health officer having jurisdiction, upon being notified or having knowledge of the existence of any disease which has been designated by the State board of health in its rules and regulations to be quarantinable, shall immediately in person or by deputy quarantine the infected house, rooms, or premises so as effectually to quarantine the case or cases and the family, if necessary, in such manner and for such time as the State board of health in its rules shall determine necessary to prevent transmission of the disease. Whenever a house, tenement room, or other building is placed in quarantine, a placard shall be posted in a conspicuous position on such building, giving the name of the disease for which quarantine is established, or the word 'quarantine' in letters not less than 2 inches long. Such placard shall contain the following quarantine notice: 'All persons are forbidden to enter or leave these premises without a special written permit from the health officer having jurisdiction and all persons are forbidden to remove, obscure, or mutilate this card or to interfere in any way with this quarantine without written orders from said health officer, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment as provided in section 4608 of the statutes.' The local board of health shall employ as many persons as are necessary to execute its orders; properly guard any house or place containing any person or persons affected with a quarantinable disease, or who have been exposed thereto, if quarantine is violated or intent to violate quarantine is manifested. Such persons

shall be sworn in as quarantine guards, shall have police powers, and may use all necessary means to enforce the State laws for the prevention and control of contagious or infectious diseases or the orders, rules, and regulations of any board of health made in pursuance thereof.

"SEC. 1416-17. The expenses for necessary nurses, medical attention, food, and other articles needed for the comfort of the afflicted person or persons shall be a charge to the person so taken care of, or against any other person who may be liable for his support. Indigent cases shall be cared for at public expense upon the order of the local board of health. The expense of maintaining quarantine and disinfection of persons and premises after death or recovery shall be paid by the city, incorporated village, or town upon the order of the local board of health. When a person with a contagious disease, quarantined in any township, incorporated village, or city is a legal resident of another township, incorporated village, or city of this State the expense for necessary nurses, medical attention, food, and other articles needed for the health and comfort of the afflicted person, if such person is indigent, shall be paid by the township, incorporated village, or city where such person is a legal resident, or by the county where the county system for the care of the poor has been adopted: *Provided*, That a sworn statement of such expense is sent to the proper town or county officers within 30 days after the quarantine in such case is removed. In all cases the disinfecting and cleansing, so as to effectually destroy the contagion, shall be done before quarantine is removed. The disinfecting and cleansing shall be carried out according to methods indorsed and recommended by the State board of health."

**Tuberculosis and Other Diseases—Disposal of Sputum. (Chap. 308, Act May 28, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 1416-6 of the statutes is amended to read:

"SEC. 1416-6. 1. It shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretions, to provide himself with a sputum flask or receptacle in which to deposit his sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretion, and the contents of said flask or receptacle shall be burned or otherwise thoroughly disinfected.

"2. If any person afflicted with tuberculosis, as shown by the examinations made in the State laboratory of hygiene, fails or neglects to obey or comply with any of the provisions of this section, or of the rules adopted and published by the State board of health for the suppression and control of tuberculosis, such person may be committed to any county hospital for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis or to any other place or institution where proper care will be provided and where the necessary precautions will be taken to prevent any unnecessary spread of tuberculosis, by any judge of a court of record upon due proof that such person has violated said law or said rules and regulations of said board of health. Complaint that said laws or the rules and regulations of said State board of health have been violated may be made by any health officer or any resident of any city, town, or village in which any such person shall have violated said law or said rules and regulations, and when such complaint shall have been so made, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court to notify the person who, it is alleged, has so violated said law or said rules and regulations, that such complaint has been made. If, upon the hearing, it has been found that such person has so violated said law or said rules and regulations, the court may then make the order for commitment of such person in the manner